



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

which several nominal varieties of this character are described ; descriptions of new Californian species belonging to the genera *Iris*, *Montia*, and *Newberrya* ; and a revision of the *Manzanitas* of Mt. Tamalpais, in which, because of the inadequacy of printed descriptions and other difficulties, three forms that seem undescribed are described and named as distinct species, while it is left to some future monographer of the genus to assign "definite limits, if that be possible in so polymorphous a genus, which continually suggests hybridization or a very active and unlimited tendency to vary."

T.

**Pittonia.**—In the seventeenth part of volume three of this work,<sup>1</sup> which appears at irregular intervals, Professor Greene writes on new species of *Eriogonum* ; the hop trefoils, for which he takes up Desvaux's name *Chrysaspis* ; a second list of corrections in nomenclature, in which he takes up Necker's name *Aragallus* for a large number of leguminous plants usually known as *Oxytropis* or *Spiesia* ; a nineteenth instalment of "New or Noteworthy Species," dealing likewise largely with *Leguminosæ* ; on the classification of *asclepiads*, in which the genus *Oxypteryx* is proposed for *Asclepias arenicola* Nash, and *Podostemma* for certain other species clustering about *Asclepias longicornu* Benth. ; the genus *Chamæcrista*, first established by Commelin in 1697, and of which, fortunately, considering their recent multiplication, no species are characterized as new, though nine are transferred from their familiar association with *Cassia* ; a sixth part of "Studies in the *Compositæ*" devoted to a discussion of the following new and restored genera : *Leucosyris*, *Leucelene*, and *Ionactis*, the latter based on *Aster linariifolius* L., *Chrysopsis alpina* Nutt., and *A. stenomeris* Gray ; a twentieth instalment of "New or Noteworthy Species," well distributed over the *Polypetalæ* and *Gamopetalæ* ; a second series of "Studies in the *Cruciferae*," in which the genus *Nesodraba* is proposed for several species of the Alaskan region, previously referred to *Draba* or *Cochlearia* ; and "Notes on Violets," accompanied by three plates illustrating *Viola emarginata*.

T.

**Cell or Corpuscle?**—Under this title, in *Natural Science* for December, 1897, Rudolf Beer discusses the much-vexed question of the terminology of those structural units which are yet organisms rather than the ultimate units of organs. Concluding that in vege-

<sup>1</sup> *Pittonia*. A series of botanical papers by Edward L. Greene. Washington, September–December, 1897. Price, 50 cts.